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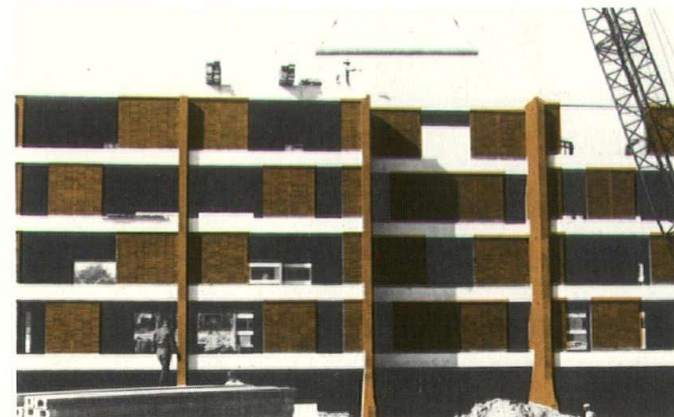
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ARCHITECTURE

new jersey



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COVER: Glenside Nursing Home
Kuhn & Drake, Architects

ser-en-'dip-et-e*

Since everyone enjoys chancing upon agreeable things not sought after, we thought a serendipitous discovery might be welcome in the new year.

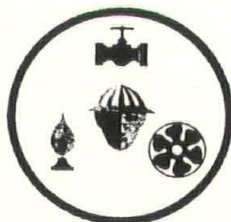
This is simply that the Mechanical Contracting Industry of New Jersey is undertaking a new series of "self renewal" measures this year which we believe will be of interest to you.

Foremost among these is the current series of Foreman Training Programs. Their purpose: to provide advanced instruction for plumbing and pipefitting foremen in the complexities of modern construction management in the field. The courses, intensively packed with subjects ranging from human relations to panel discussions with architects and engineers, last eight weeks. They are taught by a distinguished educator, Dr. Robert C. Eller of George Washington University. All the series thus far have been oversubscribed.

We note that this event was not "sought after" by anyone outside our industry. The program is in no way government suggested, directed or connected. It was conceived — and financed — entirely by mechanical contractors for the benefit of all.

From your viewpoint, it will mean increasingly smoother and more efficient service for the mechanical contractors you deal with. We hope you will find this discovery not only agreeable now, but throughout the years ahead, increasingly valuable.

*serendipity: the gift of finding valuable or agreeable things not sought for. (Merriam-Webster's 7th New Collegiate)



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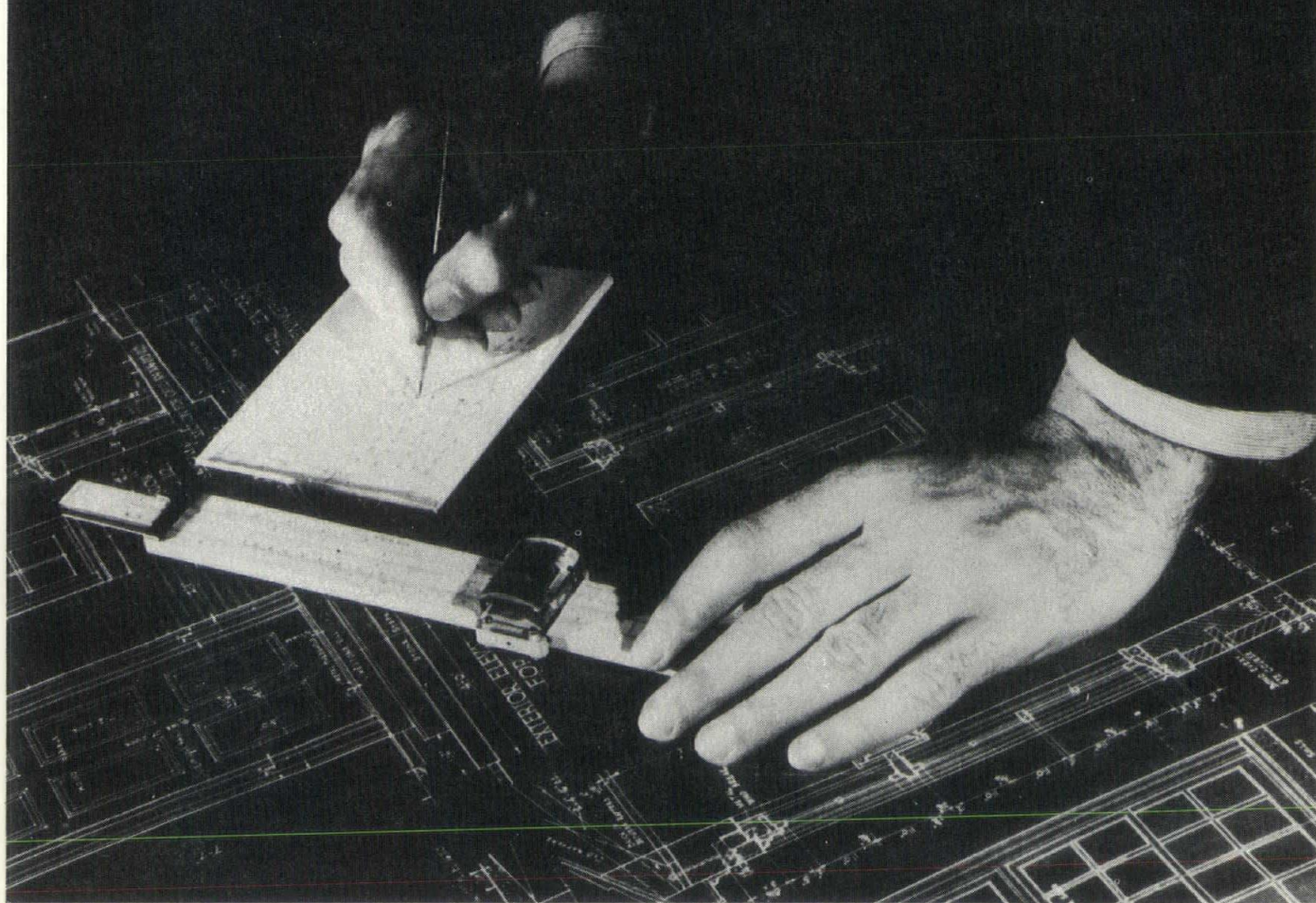
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the total environment

Across the entire face of this magnificent land of ours, signs of the erosion of our total physical environment are becoming more marked each day. We stand in the beginning years of a time of major change as our population swells to double its present level. This erosion will accelerate faster than the population if we do not take steps now to halt the destruction of our landscape, our rivers, our towns—even the very air we breathe.

The task of stopping pollution, alone, seems a staggering one. Yet viewed in perspective one half of this task can be achieved over the next forty years by the simple means of ceasing to permit pollution of our air or water by all new buildings, plants and processes. We may then, over a period of twenty or thirty years, attempt to correct the damage already done over the last three centuries; to cleanse our water and air, to find the means of handling the wastes of our civilization; to reforest the raw scars left by our building developments, highways, mines and lumber interests and to rebuild the topsoil of our continent and increase its productivity.

But this is only part of the task we face, for while our air, and our streams and rivers are a part of the total environment, we cannot ignore the visual environment of our people, both urban and rural. Like our water and air, this too has been sacrificed unthinkingly to the golden god of economic progress. Sacrificed to obtain the maximum return for the minimum investment, never realizing

the president's page

the tremendous price paid, by all of us, with the gradual erosion and ultimate ruin of our visual and physical environment.

In the past years some have escaped from the ruin left by uncontrolled growth and exploitations by the simple expedient of moving their homes out into surrounding green areas. In the large urban complexes of our nation this is becoming increasingly difficult to achieve. In a few more years, it will be impossible. The extent of urban sprawl, its increasing consumption of land, and the rapidly spreading blight of stores, signs and power lines along the highways and in our towns will combine to make escape impossible for most of our population.

This task, too, is staggering in its size and complexity. Yet, in the next forty years or so we must build as many buildings as exist today. Thus we have an opportunity to control one half of the problem, perhaps the most crucial half, since it will be this new growth that will consume the major portion of the undeveloped land available today. The problem, however, is vast in scope, complex and difficult of analysis and solution, and, of primary importance, difficult to achieve politically and economically, yet it must be solved, and soon, if it is not to become impossible of solution.

The political and technical tools required to stop pollution are available now. They are being put to use on an accelerating scale at local, state and

federal levels as public awareness and concern of the health problems created becomes more widespread daily.

Unfortunately, the pollution of our visual and physical environment is not, at the moment, capable of such direct analysis, and the social, economic, political and technical tools required to solve its problem are, at best, primitive and unworkable. It will require the combined talents, efforts and concern of leaders from every segment of our society to create the tools required and the social and political atmosphere necessary for their use.

As one small segment of our population, (but with singularly appropriate talents, education and training to draw upon) the architects of this State are committed to this goal. As our participation in the recent conference in Princeton indicated, we stand ready to work in concert with everyone and anyone with similar concerns and goals.

If we in New Jersey, the most urbanized State in our nation, can successfully work together to this end, we will have contributed immeasurably to the future well being of not only the people of this State, but the Nation as well. Let us, therefore, work together so that our children and their children may, in fact, experience, in the environment they inherit, the health, beauty and serenity they deserve.

*James A. Swackhamer, AIA,
President*

fine art in buildings

The New Jersey Society Architects participated in the Study Commission which resulted in the establishment of the Council to Study the Arts in New Jersey, which was signed into law by Gov. Hughes on July 29, 1966.

The following statement on Fine Art in Buildings prepared by Arthur Rigolo, FAIA, was written into the Committee's report. We think it expresses what ought to be our common interest in this area.

As in past issues of The Architects Bulletin, we shall continue to publish articles pertaining to artists and their work. (Page 24).

Art stimulates man's imagination and revives his spirit. The most traditional and effective method of transmitting to people the benefits of the arts of sculpture, painting, stained glass, and others has been by incorporating these in buildings. They have always contributed greatly to the artistic merit of buildings. Except in the most elegant and expensive buildings, this custom has all but disappeared. This watering down of culture is a loss to our society. It is a weakness and sterility for which we will be unfavorably judged by the historians of the future.

Here, again, there is a need for education. It is believed by this Committee, however, that the public is more willing to see money spent for fine arts in buildings than it is given credit for by the people who authorize the expenditure of public funds.

The investigation of this Committee discloses that the expenditure of a specific percentage of the construction cost for fine arts in buildings is not uncommon in Europe. Of twenty-five cities contacted in the United States, three have specific legislation, eight have no legislation and are not concerned at this time regarding this, seven have authorized commissions that recommend the inclusion after the Philadelphia Code.

This Committee recommends that one per cent of the construction cost of all state buildings be used for the fine arts, that legislation be enacted specifically for this purpose, and that the following stipulation be part of that legislation:

- a. That the program include all buildings erected entirely or partly with state funds whenever the total cost exceeds two hundred thousand dollars.
- b. That, for this purpose, fine arts be understood to consist of true art created by artists and sculptors, and be sculpture, bas reliefs, mosaics, murals, stained glass, fountains, and the like, and is not to include natural objects such as trees and landscaping or architectural ornaments designed by the architect.
- c. That the artist be under contract to the architect of the building and selected by him after approval of his acceptability by the state fine arts council or similar agency.



new jersey, garden state—urban state?

Sponsored by
NEW JERSEY SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
and
PRINCETON UNIV. SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Woodrow Wilson Hall, Princeton, New Jersey
December 7, 1966

The following summary of the proceedings of the conference, "NEW JERSEY, GARDEN STATE—URBAN STATE?" held at Princeton, December 7, 1966 is intended to serve as interim reference until a more complete and accurate record is available. A project for the publication of such a record is now underway by the conference committee.

As many are already aware, this conference of leading citizens of New Jersey was called jointly by N.J.S.A. and Princeton School of Architecture to discuss critically the various factors affecting the physical surroundings and human environment of this highly urbanized State. One of its main objectives was to establish a basis for continued citizens interest and action in all of the affairs of urban life.

The conference appears to have been most successful not only as an event that came off well but as one that portends a lasting public influence. In a letter to the conference committee, Mr. Elliott Carroll, Administrator of the Department of Public Services, AIA stated: "I want to congratulate you on the organization, content and results of the conference . . . having observed some 25 such conferences all more or less conforming to the syllabus first drafted by Richard Snibbe, (moderator of the conference) I personally feel that yours more nearly achieved his objectives than any I have seen."

Since December 7 the committee received a number of letters and calls offering support and requesting information on the citizens action committee which the conference resolved to form as the major action of the day.

The grateful appreciation of the committee goes to the stimulating and enlightened speakers and panelists who provoked so much sound thinking and useful action. Our expressed appreciation is also extended for the financial and organizational support of the New Jersey Society of Architects and the assistance and hospitality of Princeton University.

JOHN R. DIEHL, AIA,
Conference Chairman



NEW JERSEY, GARDEN STATE—URBAN STATE?
Interim report on the Conference

JOHN R. DIEHL,
Conference Chairman

The conference which brought together responsible and interested people from nearly all business, professional, political and civic interests in Woodrow Wilson Hall at Princeton on December 7, 1966 had as its purpose to consider and discuss plans for State-wide action on those urban problems now existing in New Jersey and to be foreseen as the already highly intensified urban development continues. The invitation to participate which was extended to conferees noted that "New Jersey must correct serious political, social, economic and physical deficiencies in its urban areas in order to make possible the creation of improved surroundings essential to the well being of all citizens. The program is scheduled to examine and discuss the past, present and future of New Jersey with emphasis on political, social, economic and environmental factors."

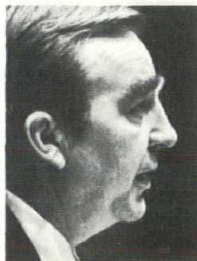
In using the words "surroundings" and "environment" the sponsors intended to include the visual and other perceptual aspects of urban New Jersey without, at the same time, limiting consideration to these matters. For this reason, the conference program was designed to place emphasis on factors providing a broader context than is usually recognized in standard urban planning and architectural terms. Architects and planners were outnumbered 3-1 among the major speakers who addressed the conference; while the panelists were equally divided between practicing architects and planners and those from other fields.

The total number of persons participating ranged from something over 100 persons at the end of the day to around 180 attending the luncheon session.

That the conference was successful in maintaining a broad view of the urban scene is evidenced by the nature of the discussions that ensued and more particularly by the final action taken by the conferees at the end of the day. As the conference progressed and as the "problems" alluded to at the beginning were developed and delineated, it became obvious that these were too vast and too numerous to be conclusively affected by an action that could be taken in a single day. Therefore, instead of attempting to make recommendations or take positions on any series of individual items, **the conference resolved to form a citizens committee for continued study and publication.** It was thought that such a committee would develop its own form and structure and might function in a way similar to the New Jersey Citizens Committee for Higher Education.

The following summary of events may be useful as interim memoranda until a full transcript of the proceedings can be made available. This summary has been compiled from the co-chairman's personal notes and recollections of the conference. It constitutes only his impressions and represents no attempt to set forth the "official" sense of the meeting.

The conference was charged in introductory remarks by Richard Snibbe, AIA, of New York, who has conducted a number of other now-famous conferences



which have had a profound effect on the attitude of the whole nation toward its cities. He stressed that the considerations before this conference were not limited to a recognition of the need to beautify but must reach much further toward creating a context that will allow beauty to survive. He said, "Every skill, every talent, all our best efforts combined are needed in the immense task of providing ourselves with a safe, healthy, and hopeful environment for a population that is expanding faster and demanding more than we can hope to build or renew with our current methods even if we should make this our central national effort." He suggested that drastic measures may have to be taken to accomplish what must be done, stating that this "is not at all a far-fetched idea if you live in New York City with the threat of no water, no light, and no air. Its problems are now only a grim forecast of things to come in every other city in the Country."

The first principal speaker of the day was Hon. Robert Roe, Commissioner, Department of Conservation and Economic Development, State of New Jersey, who addressed Panel No. 1 on the historical, political and geographical influences in the urban background of New Jersey.



The Commissioner described conditions as they exist in New Jersey and as they may develop. In the course of his discussion he described some of the problems and solutions as he and his department sees

“... Layer upon layer of uncoordinated plans produced by local, county, state and regional agencies ...”

them. Some of those he mentioned were: difficulties in the administration of presently going programs of the State such as “Green Acres” and the implementation of such as the “Greenwaters” Program wherein efforts are frustrated by the lack of coordination or proper family relationships between communities and jurisdictions; a sad condition inherent in our political system. Another problem he noted was described as “layer upon layer of uncoordinated plans” produced by local, county, state and regional agencies which by virtue of their lack of integration, serve more as impediments to execution than as aids. He also noted that in addition to a lack of coordination in the planning of various unrelated entities, plans for development in general seem to lack a comprehensive quality and tend to represent “geographic planning” only. The Commissioner suggested that in spite of present problems and while awaiting the political reforms which must ultimately come, progress is nevertheless being made throughout the State in matters of development planning, correction of water pollution and air pollution, land and water conservation, etc. The Commissioner's address produced much of the material that fed conference discussion throughout the day.

Congressman Frank Thompson was the first panelist to respond to Mr. Roe. Recognizing both the pressures on New Jersey for additional urban development and the critical urban problems already at hand, the Congressman emphasized that “there had better be fast and sophisticated State planning” particularly in view of the probability of a “distinct slowdown” in the future issue of Federal funds upon which local, state and regional agencies have in the past depended for the planning and execution of their programs.



John T. Cunningham was the next panelist to respond. He made a strong appeal for the internal responsibility of the State of New Jersey with regard to its present and destined condition and character. He seemed to the writer to place greater emphasis on local pride and self-determination than did any other speaker while not fail-

ing to recognize the force of extraneous influences on the development of this State.

The final respondent was Herman Hassinger who tended to reinforce Cunningham's general view by emphasizing his concern for conditions, present



and future, in those areas of the State falling outside of the so-called “Urban Corridor.” He objected to the characterization of the State in terms of its congested areas alone and pointed out that the best opportunities for conservation and controlled development (without redevelopment) reside in the greatest land area of the State, to the north and south of this corridor. Later in the day, during discussion from the floor, Hassinger referred to Commissioner Roe's description of uncoordinated plans as “layers of dead skin,” a descriptive phrase which may well be remembered.

Professor Michael Danielson, Assistant Director of Woodrow Wilson School, addressed the second panel on the problems of urban change in terms



of government and politics. He emphasized that our present political system, however, inadequate, is still the arena in which change must be accomplished. While lamenting the fragmentation of local government jurisdiction and responsibility, he insisted that the reforms necessary to a better urban environment must follow changes in the basic political system itself. He stated further, “to describe the urban political system is neither to celebrate it nor to argue that it is immutable. On the other hand, to refuse to consider the implications of such an analysis because it raises doubts about the feasibility of one's goals, is to emulate the ostrich. From my perspective, the nature of the contemporary urban political system—its lack of consensus on goals, its institutionalization of the diversity of the metropolis, and the responsiveness of its many components to their varied constituency—argues for incremental rather than revolutionary change. Such change should seek to preserve the greatest virtue of the existing system—responsiveness and sense of community fostered by small-scale government—while overcoming its greatest defects—its failure to provide adequately for the general welfare or to develop a comprehensive strategy for future development.” It is the opinion of the writer that Professor Danielson dealt in his speech with matters of the most fundamental importance to the people of the State.

“... more than half the population will be under twenty-five years of age by 1972 ...”

Responding first to Professor Danielson was Mr. Ernest Erber of the New York Regional Plan Association who made most interesting observations concerning imminent fundamental changes in the nature of the body politic itself. He noted that based on the most certain short range population projections, the composition of the electorate in New Jersey and elsewhere in the Nation will be vastly different by 1972 than it is today. At that time, he said, “more than half the population will be under 25 years of age.” In view of this, he thinks it is no accident that Senator Kennedy (who has been spoken of widely as a potential candidate for president in that year) tends to wear his hair longer than that of his political contemporaries. Although these lucid remarks were not necessarily the essence of Mr. Erber's statement, the prospects of such an opportunity for drastic change in the status quo must give special hope to youth as well as to all of those present who have been seeking reforms for the betterment of life and conditions in New Jersey for many years.



Stephen Kliment, Editor of Architectural & Engineering News spoke next to the Danielson address, suggesting that although the conference seemed concerned with non-visual components of the environment, there can be too much preoccupation with social and political and other more abstract aspects. As one example, he noted that in recognition of the place of beauty in our surroundings, ludicrous conditions have sometimes been developed to impose beauty by law as in the case of highway beautification. Here he said, billboards are deliberately erected along right-of-ways so that owners can be paid by government to take them down, as compensation for a presumed “commercial hardship.” It was the writer's impression that Kliment believes the efforts and costs of establishing and enforcing such regulations had better be devoted to the quality of design and physical planning to begin with.



highway beautification. Here he said, billboards are deliberately erected along right-of-ways so that owners can be paid by government to take them down, as compensation for a presumed “commercial hardship.” It was the writer's impression that Kliment believes the efforts and costs of establishing and enforcing such regulations had better be devoted to the quality of design and physical planning to begin with.

Arthur Rigolo, FAIA, pointed to the critical need for a government department, agency or public committee to coordinate planning and planning goals from a state-wide view within the state and with regard to the state's participation in regional planning among the states.



In introducing luncheon speaker Thomas P. F. Hoving, Commissioner of Parks, New York City, Robert L. Geddes, Dean of the School of Architecture, Princeton University, noted: “The history of cities shows that urban open spaces such as those London Squares we all enjoy, were mostly built for private use. It was not until the Victorian era that the idea of the public park came into existence. The urban park designed for the enjoyment and use of the public is a unique treasure of American cities.”

In a witty and stimulating talk, Mr. Hoving lifted the spirits of the conference to a lighter, but nonetheless serious, plane of urban affairs. In describing the “Hoving Happenings,” “gazebos” and similar subjects, his plans and hopes for increased public use of existing recreational facilities, and the creation and appreciation of needed new ones, the activist, Hoving, seemed to be dramatizing the adage that, “to plan is to do, and vice versa.” He decried the decadence of old, unchanged plans which had attempted to look too far in the future in too great detail and have as the result become inflexible and static. Here, he recounted instances of parks that had been designed to the last detail in 1939, including chain link fences and vintage standard playground equipment, for locations at which the need for parks never developed. At the same time, other areas in need of such facilities for years have gone begging for lack of the dynamics of such planning. He seemed to the writer to be saying that planning is a continuous process and that plans are made to be changed.

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**“... most of our cities were conceived
in ignorance and expediency . . .”**

Following the luncheon recess, the third panel was addressed by Professor Allan Temko of the University of California, Berkeley. In his talk, Mr.



Temko, an expatriate of New Jersey from California, described in unflattering terms, visual experiences of urban New Jersey apprehended during a hypothetical trip through the urban corridor from New York to Princeton. He made comparisons of the extremes found in New Jersey with those of California and other places.

Concerned with the perceptual qualities of the physical surroundings, he discussed political, social and economic problems in this context. Among his many observations was the following: “‘Everyone would live as the rich do,’ remarked Bernard Shaw, ‘if they only had the money.’ There are still powerful ironies in this observation, but perhaps the most powerful is the obvious fact that today there is enough money for everything. In a nation that has been spending upwards of fifty billions of dollars annually for weapons, and which last year spent four billions for munitions alone (but could not spare less than a billion for a demonstration city’s program), we can afford anything we really wish in the way of architecture and urban development.”

“Technically, as a visit to the nearby RCA Research facilities so tellingly illustrates, we can achieve virtually any purely physical objective that we really wish to achieve. In other words, if we establish rational priorities, if we take our eyes for an instance from the moon or from the TV screen, and gaze unflinchingly at the mess that covers the goodly portion of states, such as New Jersey, we could quickly clean up the mess.”

At another point in his talk, Temko observed that we are trying to solve the problems of an industrial age with pre-industrial methods in urban planning and architecture. He noted that few of today’s buildings could not have been built just as well sixty or eighty years ago. As an example, he referred to the thousand foot steel structure of the Eiffel Tower of 1889, and observed that our record of progress in planning, design of structures, rapid transit systems, etc., since then might be compared “with the accomplishment of the Aero Space Industry since 1893 when the Wright Brothers developed the airplane in their Dayton bicycle shop.” Temko ended in the optimistic note that much progress in politics and in the formation of instruments for dealing with the whole range of environmental development has been made. An example: The Delaware River Basin Compact.

Responding first to Mr. Temko was Professor Peter Eisenman who defended New Jersey’s industrial complexion in the face of Temko’s criticism: suggesting that there was, after all, some beauty in the grace and power expressed by shipping port facilities and the twinkling lights of refineries which have been admired as features of New Jersey by many foreigners. Mr. Eisenman also challenged Mr. Hoving’s positions on, “the immediacy of plans.” He suggested that long range planning, particularly research, must not be sacrificed for the expedience of the present.



Mr. Bernard Grad, FAIA, spoke next with some concern that while the conference has talked about the need for attacking the status quo, it had not dealt sufficiently with the natural public resistance to change. He stated, “Most of our cities were conceived in ignorance and expediency. They are now obsolete and there is an inherent resistance to change.”

The third panelist, Mr. George Rockrise, Special Design Consultant to Secretary Weaver, HUD, picked up many of the loose ends of the day having



to do with the problems of race and poverty and with the coordination of plans at varying levels of government—from the Federal Government to the City and Township. He stressed both the value and the opportunities of integrating these plans. In commenting on the needs of the “ghetto” as one of the basic urban problems, he emphasized these as being most primary, the very problems of existence: hunger, shelter, care. Rockrise stressed the value of plans and campaigns, such as Hoving’s in New York for the utilization of such facilities as already exist for social betterment and other attempts to overcome the apathy of the “ghetto” by a demonstration of the fact “that someone cares.”

Commissioner Hoving elaborated in more specific detail on various programs and plans of his department and described some of the practical administrative and political obstacles to full implementation of many programs. In the process, he invited Professor Eisenman to come and work

with him one summer in New York as a source of information and experience in his own researches.

The major result of the final session of the conference was the passage of the resolution referred to at the beginning of this summary which is reproduced here.

RESOLUTION: CITIZENS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, the New Jersey Society of Architects and Princeton University School of Architecture gathered leading representatives of government, education, business, the professions and the press for a conference on the state of the visual environment in New Jersey and,

WHEREAS, the quality of the total environment is fundamentally important for the health, enjoyment and prosperity of the people of the State and in creating a proper image in the eyes of the many visitors that come to and through New Jersey,

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the Conferees here assembled constitute a New Jersey Citizens Action Committee on Environment whose field of interest shall be the total environment and the social and political structures affecting it. The Committee shall evaluate all plans or programs which would affect the State with respect to the environment and shall pass judgment and make recommendations on them to the pertinent people or agencies. It is further recommended that this committee search out possible improvements to the environment and take proper steps to put them into effect.

The resolution as written above was amended in at least two instances: the first having to do with enlarging the eligibility for membership on the Citizens Action Committee, beyond those in attendance; and the second: adding the function of public communications and dissemination of information on the matters with which the Committee will be concerned.

The resolution was approved unanimously with active support for its aims and objectives offered from the floor by representatives of Rutgers University and Fairleigh Dickinson University and communicated informally to the Chairmen by several other important organizations and institutions of the State.

arts council in bergen county



Bruce H. Losche, right, President of the Arts Council of Bergen County, and Bernard DiPaola of Paterson and Fairview, President of the Architects League of Northern New Jersey, are shown above as they conferred on progress of the Architectural Honor Awards Program.

Twenty-five Bergen County Mayors this week registered their communities in the Architectural Honor Awards program sponsored jointly by the Architects League of Northern New Jersey and the Arts Council of Bergen County.

Frank K. Adler, AIA, of Paramus, General Chairman representing both groups, said registrations are being accepted in an effort to locate the most aesthetically interesting residential, commercial, industrial and public construction in the area since 1955. The photographic entries are to be made by the Mayors on the advice of five-man local committees, with winners to be announced at a public function in June. This will be followed by traveling exhibits of the photographs of winning buildings, with full credit to the municipality, the owner, builder and architect in each case.

Architects serving with Mr. Adler include Mildred Foster Banzhaf of Tenafly, S. Vincent D'Amore of River Edge, Albert O. Halse of Hackensack, William Houthysen of Clifton, M. Leonard Levine of Passaic, and Arnold Osmundsen of River Edge. Inquiries may be presented to the Arts Council of Bergen County, 210 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J., attention of Mrs. Angela J. Kuzmík.

Photos by Randall Hagadorn

architectural awards '66

One purpose of our architectural exhibition is to make possible an evaluation of current architecture in New Jersey. A constant evaluation is very important.

Many architects feel that a breach exists between architecture and the general culture of our society; that it is for most people impossible to identify with our present environment—impossible too for most people to grasp and internalize what their senses tell them so that they can live their lives with a sense of cultural continuity. This is essentially the architect's problem in our times.

We trust that this exhibit joins the effort to cope with these problems.

Ernest O. Bostrom, AIA

The Architectural Awards Jury felt that the standard of quality of the exhibit was unusually high. We were impressed by the quality of the work shown, and also by the fact that so many Architects in the state had shown the interest, taken the time and gone to the expense to prepare panels for exhibit.

This reflects credit on the Architects of New Jersey, not only in the advancement of design and the profession within the State, but it contributes to the success of the program on a national basis, both with the objective of raising the standards of architectural design and also the use of the Awards Program as an educational tool in general.

THE JURY

Michael Radoslovich, FAIA, of New York

Charles DuBose, FAIA, of Hartford

Lyle Boulware, AIA, of Philadelphia

We are pleased to present in this issue the award winning completed projects. Our next issue shall contain a presentation of award winning preliminary designs for proposed projects.

John Swass, AIA



AWARD OF MERIT

Program Requirements: The development of a complete retirement community with apartments for lease to residents over 65 years of age which includes centralized dining facilities, a 90-bed nursing care center, auditorium, meeting rooms, libraries, lounges, craft shops, etc., with allowance for a 100% expansion of the initial 220 apartments which consist of studies, single and two-bedroom units.

Site: 103 acres of heavily-wooded, gently-rolling terrain, divided in half by a large lake opposite the campus of the Peddie School in Hightstown, near Exit No. 8 of the New Jersey Turnpike.

Design Solution: The architect and the client agreed that the project should be arranged so as to promote interest in the surrounding community and interaction of retired residents with its people. The three basic living units are incorporated into the basic building design and apartments are linked together with connecting corridors which help to form outdoor court areas opening to the site to provide views of the lake and pedestrian access to the day rooms with adjacent terraces and outdoor recreational facilities. Major community dining, entertaining, shopping, worship and medical facilities requirements are located centrally among the apartment groups along the east shoreline of the lake and connected by an enclosed bridge with the apartments at the west side of the lake.

Structural System: Made of steel and concrete and designed to be fireproof.

Major Materials: Brick accented with vertical redwood siding; built-up roofing with white stone chip ballast.

Mechanical System: Air conditioned throughout. Two separated sources of electricity.

meadow lakes village

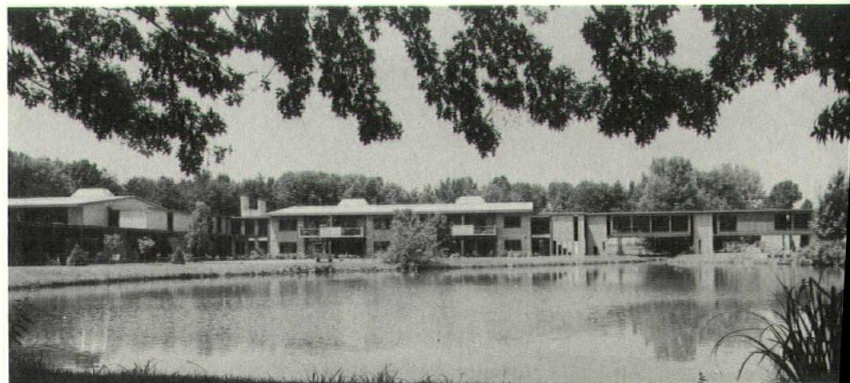
hightstown, new jersey

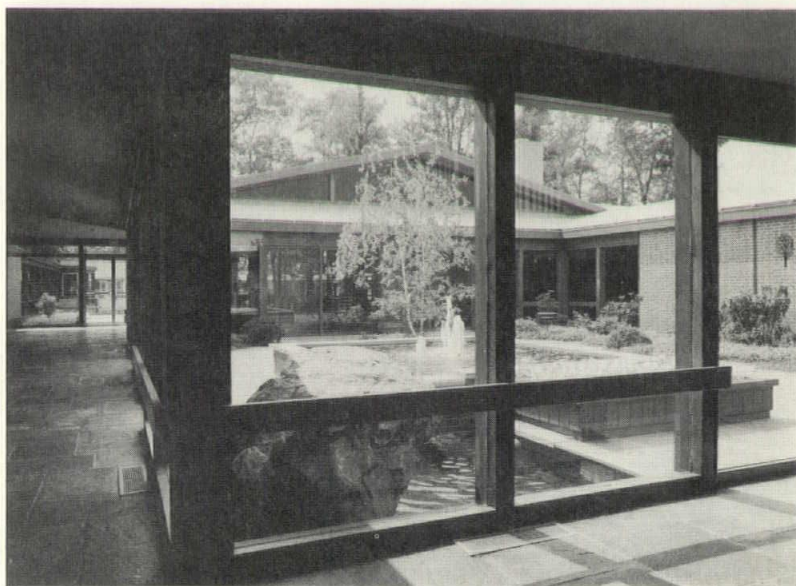
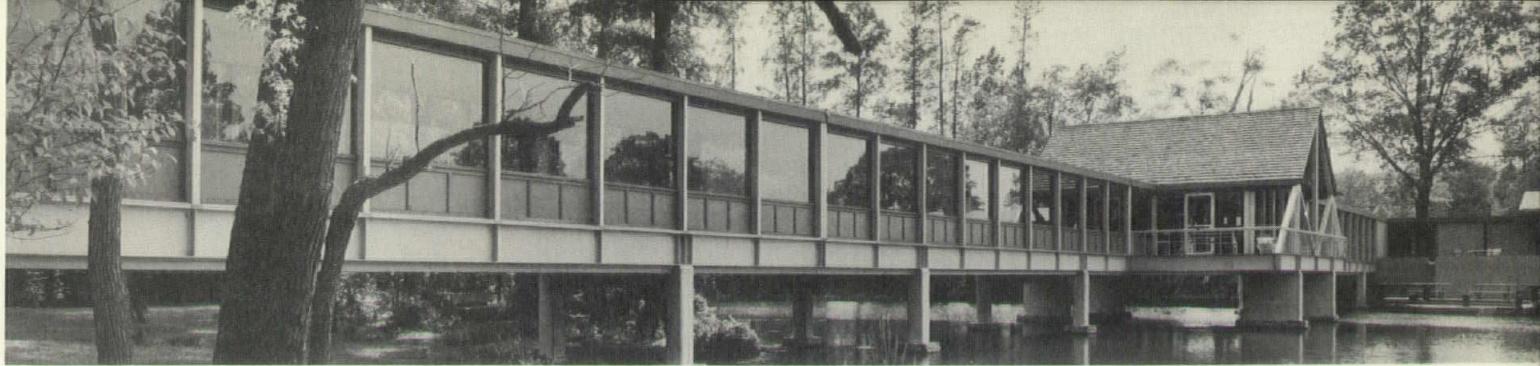
Richard J. Chorlton, AIA

General Contractor: A. Venerri & Co.

"There was nothing but praise for this project. It is beautifully planned and executed with a wonderful use of materials. It is well related to the site and elements. An outstanding project."

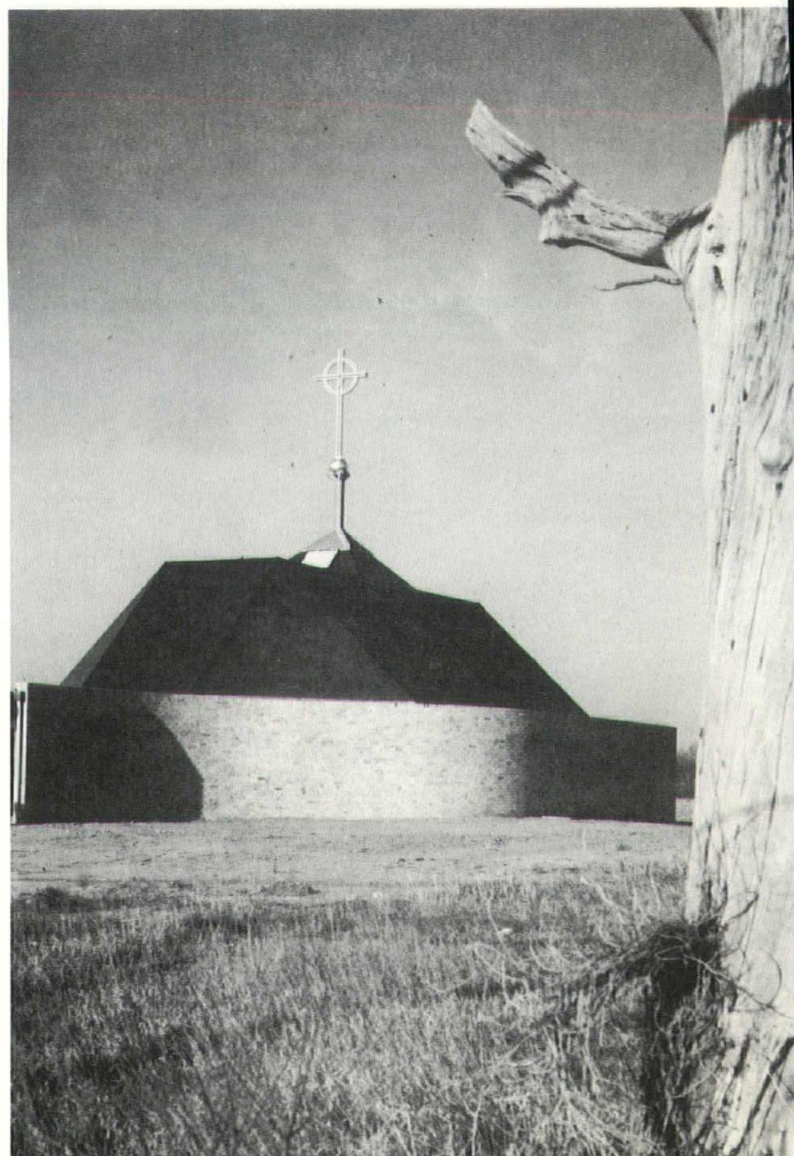
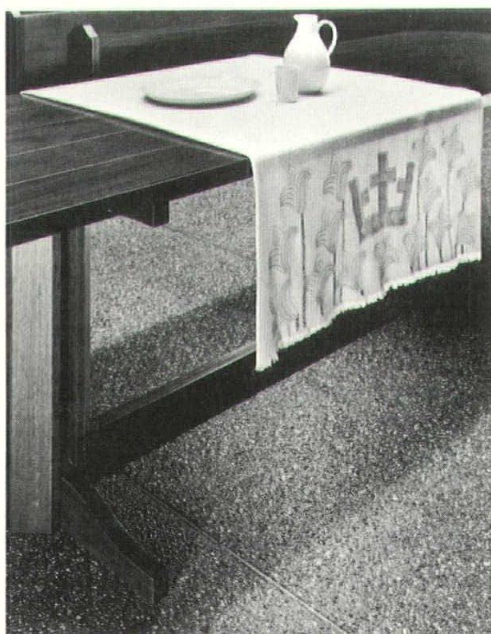
The Jury







Editor's Note: Mr. Hassinger's Faith Presbyterian Church is thrice-blessed. At the November Conference on Liturgical Arts and Architecture, sponsored by the Catholic Diocese of Camden, his church building was cited for architectural excellence and his designs for the fabric communion table paraments and pulpit frontals won first award.



Program Requirements: A church of contemporary design which expresses the concept of corporate worship with an absolute budget limitation of \$125,000 including fees, furnishings and equipment.

Site: The site is a flat, slightly rounded piece of farm land located outside the town of Medford. The site has no trees or other outstanding natural features. Located on the site is a 14-room farm house which the congregation is using as an education building.

Design Solution: The analysis by the architect of reformed theology led to the concept of a table surrounded by the worshippers. At one end of the table there is a baptismal font, at the opposite end is a pulpit. The congregation sits in two galleries, facing the table. This seating arrangement works amazingly well. The sanctuary is surrounded by an ambulatory which allows entrance to the sanctuary from a number of points. The entire building is a low masonry base which is curved at points to expose the internal movement. On top of this curved base an angular form defines the sanctuary area. And along the length of the main aisle is a continuous skylight which provides ample natural light for the sanctuary.

Structural System: The structural system consists of masonry load bearing 10" cavity walls with wood joists for all flat roofed areas and laminated timber arches and purlins with solid wood decking over the sanctuary.

Mechanical Systems: The building is heated with an oil-fired warm air system.

Major Materials: The steeple and cross—solid, aluminum baked enamel and gold leaf finish. The skylight—fibrous glass sandwich panels.

Sanctuary roof—Pennsylvania Roofing Slate. Flat roof—built-up asphalt.
Exterior walls—10" brick and block cavity walls. Interior walls painted concrete block. Windows—wood casement and picture windows.

Front entrance—anodized aluminum. Flooring throughout—exposed aggregate on concrete with polyurethane sealer.

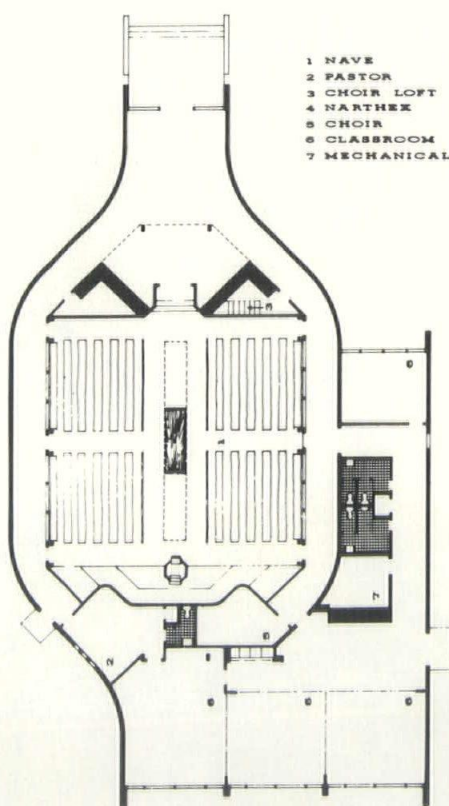
faith presbyterian church

medford, new jersey

Hassinger & Schwam
Architects

General Contractor: A. G. Ritchie & Sons

Photographer: Lawrence S. Williams, Inc.



"A suggestive and exciting, ecclesiastical form. Very interesting in well executed details. There was some objection to the congregation facing each other, but this did not distract from the over-all competence of the design." The Jury

glenside nursing home

new providence, new jersey

Kuhn & Drake
Architects

General Contractor: Zwigard Construction Co.

Landscape Artist: John Rahenkamp

Engineers: Morrison, Zimmer & Borton

Photographers: Ralph A. Goodhill, Bert Hildebrand, Peter Drake



"This project had an elegant informality which is a relief from the general starkness of such institutions. It has good scale and a very interesting use of materials."

The Jury



Design Problems and Solutions

Program Requirements: To design a ninety-six bed nursing home on a low, heavily-wooded, seven acre site which occasionally floods during storms.

Site: The grade in the immediate area of the building is raised above the high-water level with 5'-0" of compacted fill. The terrain of the remainder of the site is unaltered, thereby preserving the natural growth.

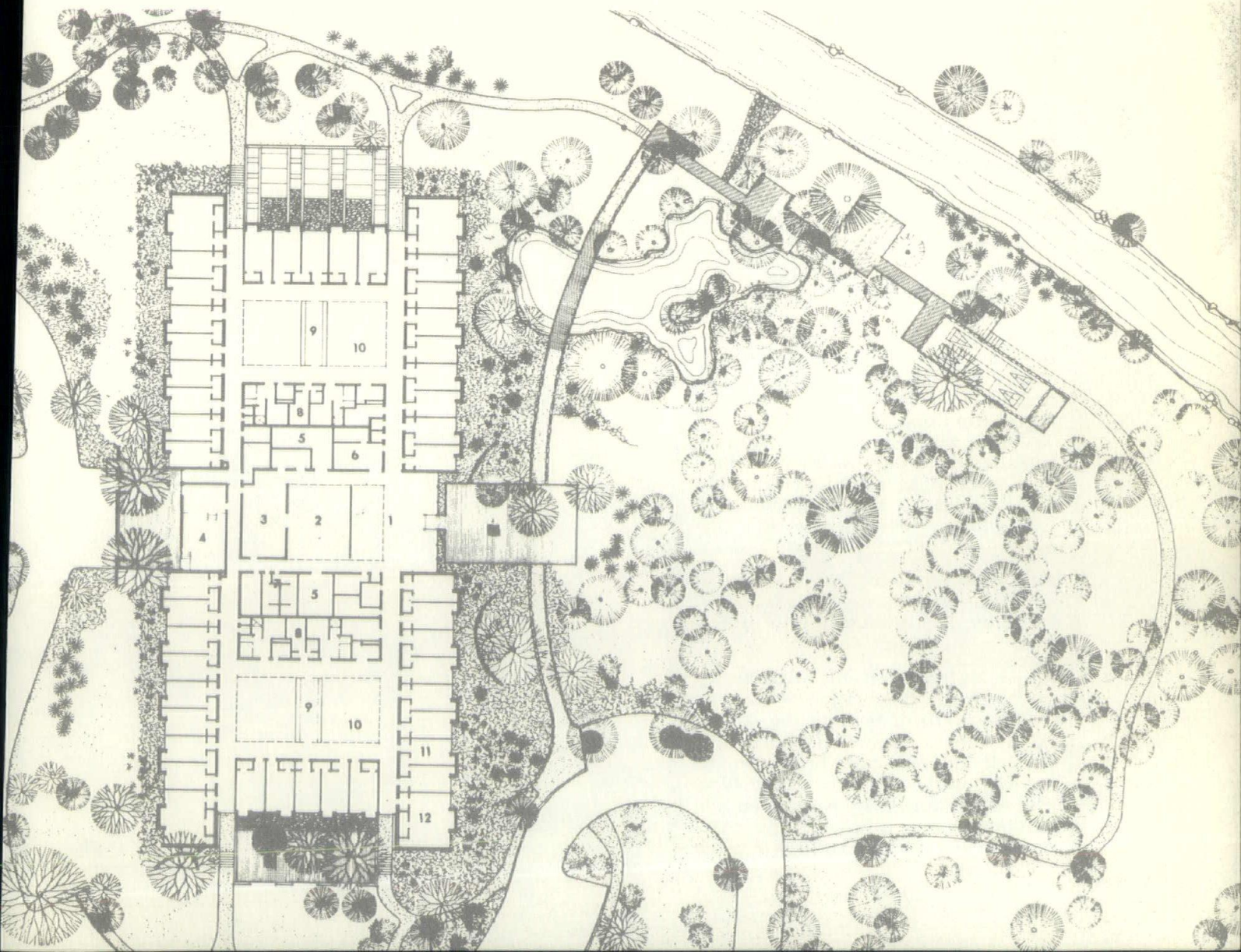
Design Solution: Outdoor decks, terraces, a pond, bridges, and paths provide different environments for the patient. Indoors, patients' bedrooms are grouped around two clerestory dayrooms with nurses' stations in the center. This provides the intimate coziness of security while giving the nurses excellent visual and physical control of their patients.

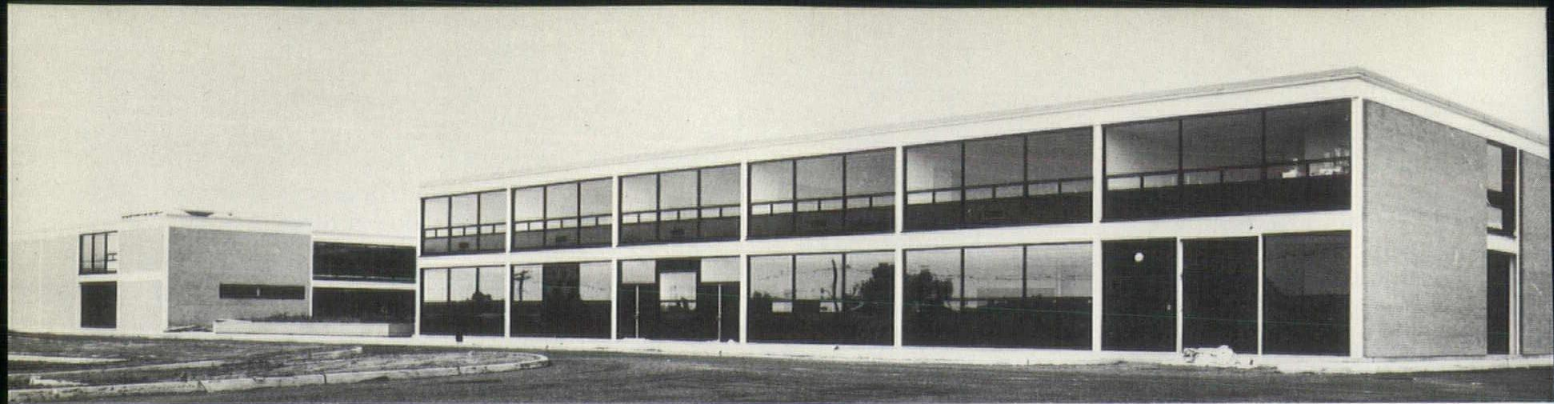
Structural System: Brick and block bearing wall with struc-

tural steel roof framing and metal roof deck.

Major Materials: Floor construction—concrete slab on compacted fill. Windows — wood casements. Interior finishes—vinyl asbestos flooring, acoustical plaster ceilings, vinyl fabric and gypsum board walls and natural oak trim.

Mechanical System: Oil-fired hot water radiation with unit ventilators in large areas.





monmouth regional high school

(addition)

new shrewsbury, new jersey

**Kelly & Gruzen
Architects**

General Contractor: Gumina Building & Construction Co.

Consultants:

Harwood & Gould (Structural)

Kelly & Morris (Mechanical)

M. Paul Friedberg (Landscaping)

Program requirements: An addition to the Monmouth Regional High School at New Shrewsbury, New Jersey, was needed to double the capacity of an existing one-story school plant from 800 to 1600 students. The school previously had lacked an auditorium and several specialized classrooms. Moreover, it had only one gymnasium, which was shared by both boys and girls.

Site: A sprawling one-story structure occupies a considerable portion of the site.

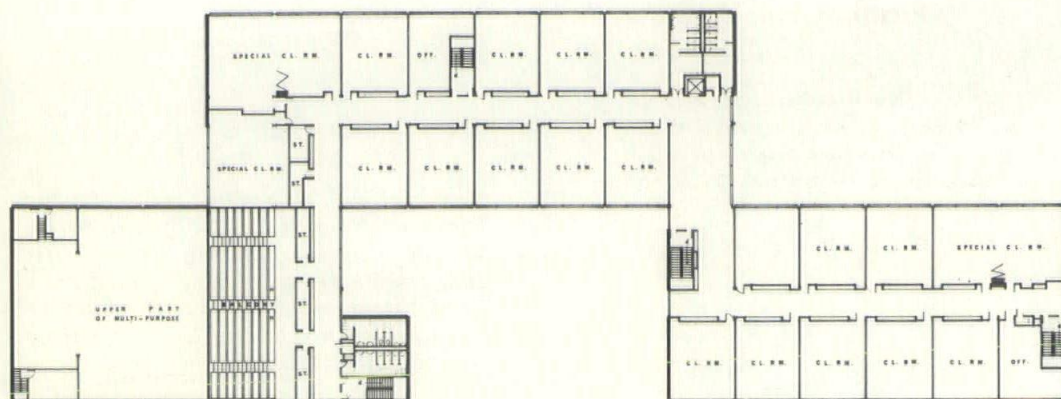
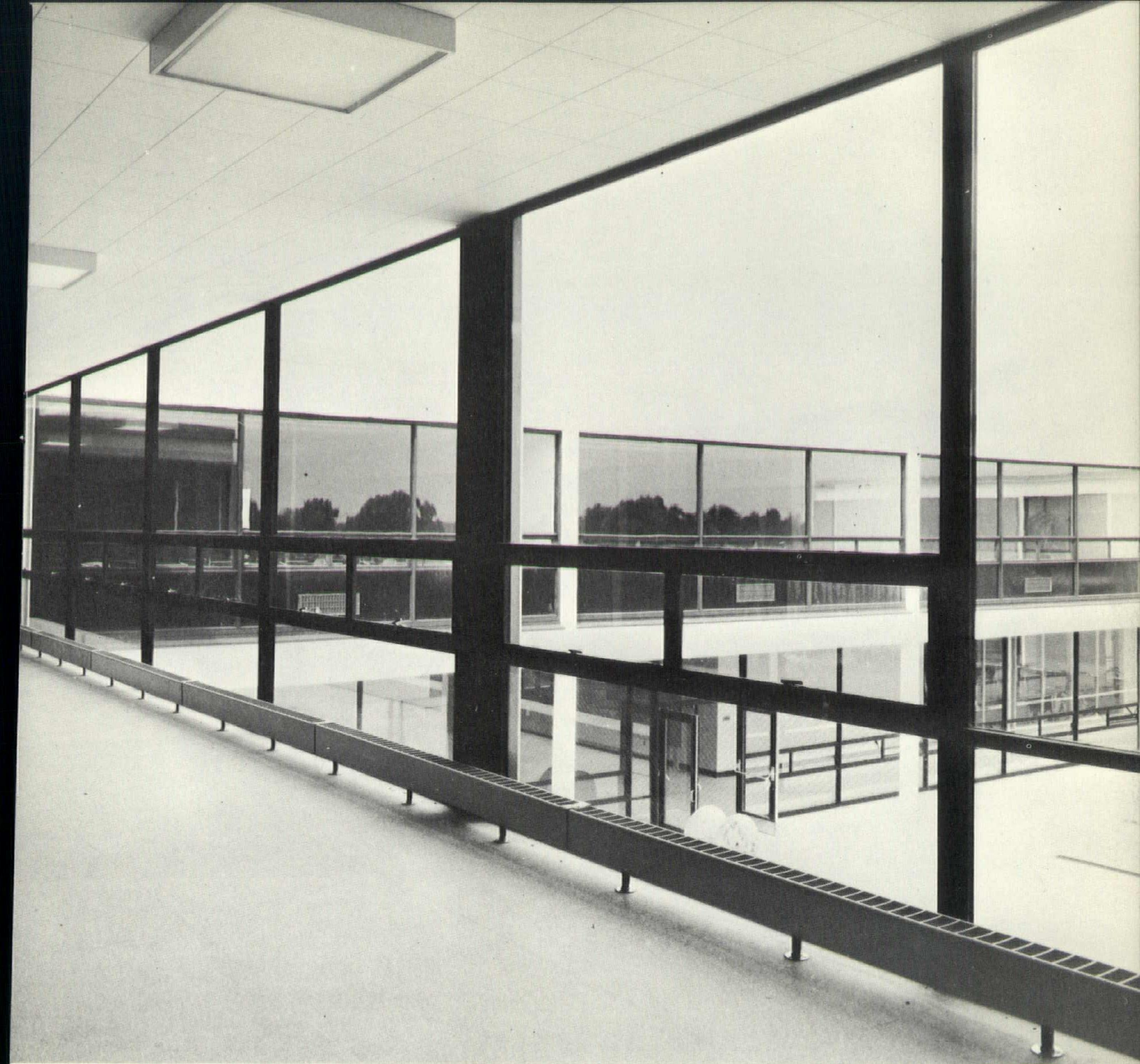
Design Solution: The architects of the new addition elected to employ a two-story scheme in order to conserve parking and playing field areas. The two-story scheme also serves to reduce the walking time required to travel from one area to another.

The new addition not only incorporates a "multi-purpose room" which can function as an auditorium, but also provides a second gymnasium (for girls), a new library and several specialized classrooms.

Structural System: A light steel structure was chosen for reasons of economy, and efficiency in construction.

Major Materials: Rather than to try to match the red brick used for the exterior walls of the existing school, the architects selected a contrasting, partially glazed gray brick for the exterior walls of the new structure. The steel framework is exposed and painted white. Steel window casements and doors are outlined in black for contrast.

"Clear, concise statement, both in plan and tasteful detailing." *The Jury*





new jersey cultural center

trenton, new jersey

**Frank Grad & Sons
Architects**

General Contractor: Belli Co.

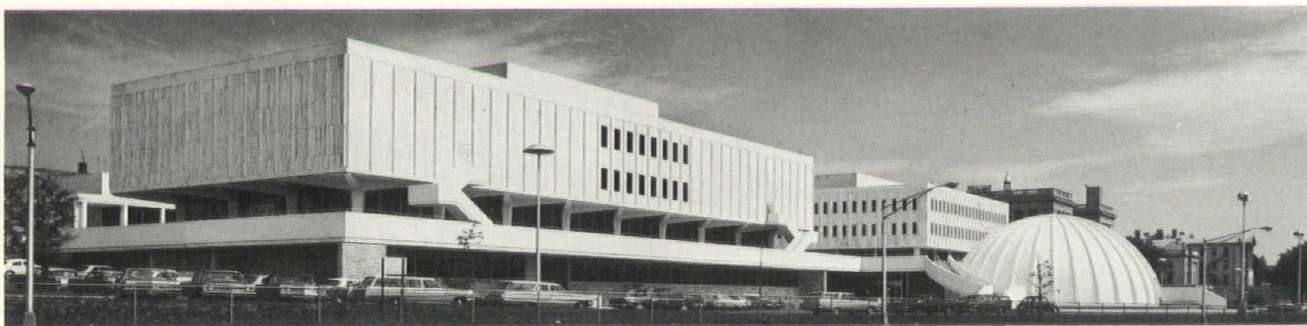
Engineers: Weiskopf & Pickworth, Fred E. Moesel

Landscape Architect: A. E. Bye

Photographers: Maris-Stoller, Gil Amiaga

This project is a real credit to the State of New Jersey. The wonderful use of elegant material. It was felt that the Planetarium stairs could have been better handled. But the balance of the design was sufficiently strong to overcome this point.

The Jury



Program Requirement: A highly flexible, functional, multi-purpose cultural complex, designed to be used and enjoyed by the people of New Jersey; consisting of the State Library, Museum, Planetarium and Auditorium seating 400.

Site: 10½ acres of gently sloping ground with existing large trees, located between the new Department of Education building and the State House Annex.

Design Solution: The low-silhouetted, marble-clad structures were designed to provide visual relief in contrast to the monolithic government buildings in the area. Yet for the sake of

architectural harmony, elements of the neo-classic style of older state buildings are related in the contemporary geometrical outlines of the new buildings. Unity of design is achieved while maintaining the individual identity of each building in relation to its purpose.

Structural Systems: Reinforced cast-in-place concrete, structural steel trusses, precast concrete.

Mechanical System: Central source, heating and air-conditioning for all buildings.

Major Materials: Precast concrete, marble.





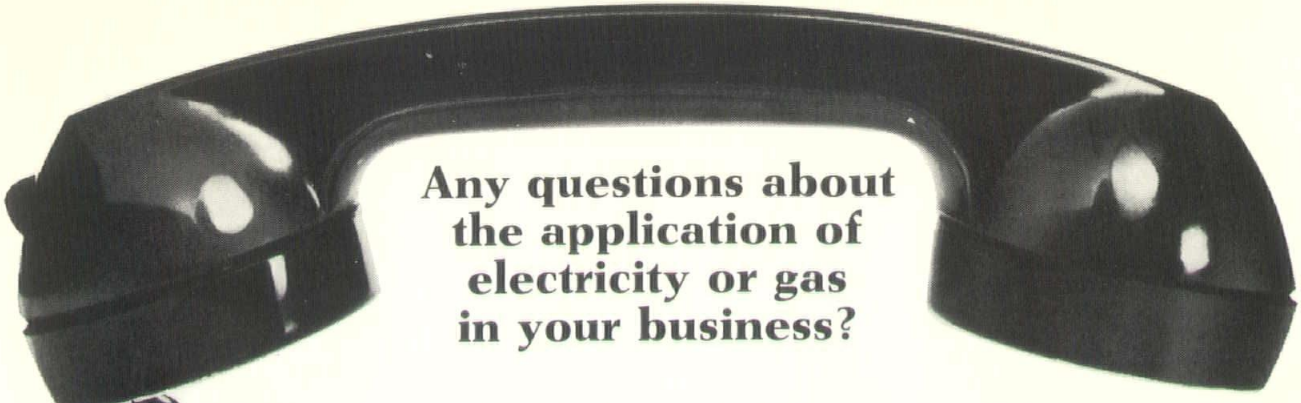
anthony notaro, sculptor

Anthony Notaro was born in Italy and has lived most of his life in New Jersey. He studied with Harry L. Raul, Hans Schuler, Herbert Adams and Malvina Hoffman. Member of the Allied Artists of America, the National Sculpture Society, the American Artists Professional League and the Architectural League of New York. He has taught at the Academy of Arts in Newark and at the Edgewood School of Greenwich, Conn.

In a nation-wide competition Anthony Notaro was selected to design the medallion for the 1964 New Jersey Tercentenary, and was given a one-man show by the Township of Wayne, N. J. He is the recipient of other national awards: the Ellin P. Speyer Prize at the National Academy of Design in 1956, the Louis Comfort Tiffany Award in 1957, the Mrs. Louis Bennett Prize for Medals at the National Sculpture Society in 1960, and many others.

His principal exhibitions include: the National Academy in New York, the National Sculpture Society, Audubon Artists, the Newark Museum, the Montclair Museum, the Smithsonian Institute, and the Maryland Institute of Baltimore.





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